4:Grajdanzev--170 [21 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans-1-2
116, 204, 563, 656, 177.20 Japan
636.20

"Now let us turn to another important sphere of cultural activities—newspapers. In Taiwan no newspaper can be published without the permission of the government-general, and the government-general has established a 'custom' of permitting only one newspaper to a city, so that up to 1932 there were only four newspapers in Taiwan, all in the Japanese language, though they sometimes carried a column in Chinese (1). Five

1. In 1937 a fifth one was permitted for Takao.

million Chinese in Taiwan had no newspaper of their own. In 1932 permission was granted to a Chinese weekly to appear as a daily, so that for the first time since the Japanese conquest the Chinese could read their own newspaper—Taiwan Shin-minpao. However, this experiment was short-lived. In 1937 it was decided that the people now know the Japanese language so well that no obstacles should exist to the japanization of the islanders. On March 1, 1937, all Japanese newspapers and the Chinese one carried a notice to the effect that after April 1 (for the Chinese newspaper, after June 1,) they were to cease publication of columns in Chinese (2).

2. Information on the newspapers is taken from Nippon shimbun nenkan, 1939, pp. 143-145. It is confirmed also by Sekai nenkan, 1929.

Thus after 1937 five and one half million Chinese could not read a newspaper in their own language, though most of them do not know Japanese."

4:Grajdanzev--170-171 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 175, 114, 204, 177.72 Japan
636.72

"Tadao Yanaihara, writing in 1929 when no Chinese newspaper was published, tried to find the cause of the difference between Taiwan and Korea (in the latter newspapers in Korean language are published). He thinks that the cause lies in the former independence of Korea and a resulting [171] Japanese deference to world public opinion, whereas Taiwan was a former Chinese colony and thus Japan did not have to make the same concessions to world opinion (1). We believe that this explanation is inadequate. The Japan-

1. Page 229. op. cit.

ese government had few scruples concerning world opinion for example in 1919 when it brutally suppressed the national movement of the same Korean people. The explanation is simpler. Korea was sold out peacefully by her rulers to Japan and at the time her people acquiesced in this sale. whereas the people of Taiwan did not recognize the cession of Taiwan to Japan. It is important to note that the act of cession took place not in Taiwan, but on the sea. The representative of the Peking government transferred Taiwan to the Japanese plenipotentiary on the open sea because Taiwan was in a state of turmoil. Abandoned by the government, betrayed by militarists, the islanders continued the unequal struggle for several years."

45:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AD1 Formosa
AD1

Annex "A," Subparagraph 11,
Sociological Background

PUBLIC INFORMATION

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION OFFICES

208 There are four principal government information offices on Formosa. The Government Information Bureau, under the Executive Yuan, releases official statements and expresses the views of the government on the topics of the day, for the director of the bureau is the official spokesman of the government. The Fourth Section of the Kuomintang holds regular press conferences and issues statements for the party. The information office of the Ministry of National Defense issues a daily bulletin on military development. The information department of the Taiwan Provincial Government reports on the progress of the work of the various departments of the provincial government.

NEWSPAPERS

• 204 There are twenty-seven registered newspapers on Formosa and one in the Pescadores. For reasons of economy, the number of newspapers as well as the number of pages of each newspaper are restricted by law. Although any existing newspaper may change its

•204 ownership or alter its name, no new daily newspaper may be published. In the years when the Taiwan Pulp and Paper Corporation was run by the government, the paper used by the newspapers was apportioned by the government according to the circulation of each newspaper at a fixed price. When circulation grew, more paper was provided by the government, which paid the difference between the current price of paper over and above the fixed price. The Taiwan Pulp and Paper Corporation has now been transferred to private ownership. It announced its intention to discontinue the practice of supplying paper to the newspapers at the special price on March 1, 1956. In protest, the newspapers proposed to publish a daily consolidated issue on imported newsprint.

Of the 28 newspapers (editions of the same paper printed in or for different cities being counted as separate units), Taipei alone has 15; Keelung, 2; Taichung, 3; Chiayi, 2; Tainan, 1; Kaohsiung, 1, Taitung, 1; Hualin, 2 and the Pescadores, 1. Twenty-five are morning editions and three are evening editions. All of the evening newspapers are published in Taipei.

45:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AD1 Formosa
~~AD1~~ AD2

204 The total circulation[1] of Formosan newspapers, as reported by the Provincial Committee on Paper Rationing, averaged 336,706 copies per day in the year 1954. It is estimated that, in addition to the newspapers listed above, newspapers published elsewhere, mostly in Hong Kong, sell about 40,000 copies on the island. In view of the high literacy among the people, this rate of circulation (under 5 per cent of the total population) appears to be surprisingly low. The explanation may be found in the fact that a large number of the Formosan Chinese are unable to read Chinese. In an effort to suppress Chinese culture during Japanese occupation, only the Japanese language was taught in the Formosan schools and all of the newspapers were printed in the Japanese language. From March 1, 1937, even the practice of carrying a single column in Chinese was abandoned.[2] When the Chinese authorities returned, they were equally anxious

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1. Ch'eng She-wo, "Pao Yeh" ["The Newspaper Business"], Chung-hua Nien-pao [China Annuals], Taipei, China News Press, 1954, Vol. II, p. 50.

2. Andrew J. Grajdanzev, Formosa Today, New York, Institute of Pacific Relations, 1942, p. 170.

204 to eradicate the influence of Japan. On October 25, 1946, the Taiwan Provincial Government restricted the newspapers and magazines to the use of the Chinese language.[3] Because the majority of adults are unable to read the Chinese language, the circulation of newspapers and magazines is necessarily limited. It may be pointed out in this connection that for the benefit of those who cannot afford to buy a newspaper (newstand price, 70 NT cents, equivalent to US 4 cents, a copy), newspapers are posted in public places so that crowds may gather to read them.

The most important newspapers in Formosa are five in Chinese - the Central Daily News, New Life Daily, United Daily News, Chung-hua Daily News, Public Opinion, and one in English, the China Post.

1. Chung-yang Jih-pao [The Central Daily News] (daily circulation 67,170 in 1954, is the official organ of the Kuomintang. It expresses the view of the government and the

3. Chu Hsü-pai, "Tai-wan Hsin-wen Shih-yeh" ["Newspapers in Taiwan"], Hsin-sheng Ti T'ai-wan [Taiwan under a New Life], Taipei, Hsin-sheng pao, 1950, p. 81.

204 party. Originally established in Nanking in 1919, it was moved to Formosa in 1949.

2. Hsin-sheng Pao [New Life Daily] publishes two editions, one in Taipei, circulation 41,153; and another in Kaohsiung, circulation 21,095. It was the only newspaper called Taiwan Shimpo [Taiwan Daily] on Formosa during the last years of the Japanese rule and was handed over to the provincial government after Japan's surrender. It also operates a large printing press.

3. Lien-ho pao [United Daily News] also publishes two editions. The Taipei edition has a circulation of 33,463 and the Chiayi edition has a circulation of 11,930. It is the combined issue of three newspapers, the People's Daily News, the Min-tsu Pao [National Daily], and the Economic Times.

4. Chung-hua Jih-pao [Chung-hua Daily News] is another Kuomintang newspaper, established when Formosa was restored to China. Its southern edition, printed in Tainan, has a wider circulation, 23,836, than its northern edition-Taipei, 9,558.

5. Kung-lun Pao [Public Opinion] is published by the Young China Party and has a circulation of 4,550.

45:Stanford U; S-4; 5 1956 AD1 Formosa
~~1-31~~ AD1

•204 6. The China Post, an English-language daily, is independent and privately owned. Its daily circulation was 3,343 in 1954.

PERIODICIALS

There is no restriction on the publication of new periodicals. With a concentration of talented writers from the Mainland, the number of registered periodicals has grown[4] from 60 in August 1950 to 266 in June 1954. These periodicals cover a wide range of subjects, including anthropology, world affairs, meteorology, agriculture, religion, and even comics for children. Many are of value in the study of Formosa's economy and culture.

PRESS LAW AND CENSORSHIP

Article XI of the Constitution of the Republic of China, promulgated on January 1, 1947, guarantees freedom of the press. The

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4. Taiwan Sheng Cheng-fu Hsin-wen Ch'u [The Information Bureau of Taiwan Provincial Government], T'ai-wan Hsin-chih [A New Account of Taiwan], Taipei, 1950, p. 37.

•204 Press Law, enacted by the Legislative Yuan in 1954, stipulates that a publisher is liable to punishment should his paper be found to incite treason, disturb the public order, or "commit acts of moral turpitude." There is no censorship of any kind before a newspaper or a magazine is printed, but all printed matter is checked by security officers after publication.[5]

In 1954, on the ground that the provisions of the Press Law had been contravened, the publication of five magazines was suspended for ten months, two other magazines were suspended for six months, and three were suspended for three months. In November 1954, the Chinese Government formulated a set of regulations with a view to tightening the control over the press, but they were hastily withdrawn because of the strong opposition manifested by the press association and the legislature.

NEWS AGENCIES

204 207 1. There are twenty-seven news agencies on Formosa. By far the largest and the oldest is the Central News Agency. It was

5. The China Handbook 1954-55, Taipei China Publishing Co., 1954, p. 188.

204 207 established by the Kuomintang in 1924 and maintained a nationwide radio network before the Mainland was overrun by the Communists. In 1948 the Central News Agency was transferred to the control of the government and its head office was moved to Formosa in 1949. Now it has ten overseas offices, and it broadcasts news both in Chinese and in English several times a day.

204 2. The China Union Press, another government news agency, is engaged in the collection of news from the Mainland.

3. The China News and Publication Service is a privately owned news agency which supplies to local newspapers the dispatches of foreign news agencies translated into the local vernaculars. It also publishes a daily paper in the English language, the China News.

4. The Pan-Asia Newspaper Alliance is an international news agency, serving newspapers in twelve Asian countries.

5. The Cheng Hsin News Agency [Industrial News Agency] specializes in financial and commercial news.